

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA.

Received up to 31st July, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th July, condemns the attack made by Sir Lepel Griffin on native princes in his speech before the Royal Colonial Institute as unjustifiable, and is of opinion that Lord Dufferin or some other Englishman who has held a higher office in this country than Sir Lepel should answer the attack, in order to prevent the people of England from being deceived by his misrepresentations and to obviate the growth of any disaffection in the minds of native chiefs. The *Hindustán* adds that there is, no doubt, much room for improvement in the administration in the territories of native princes as in British India, but the state of things is not so bad as represented by Sir Lepel. It is a matter of satisfaction that many English and Anglo-Indian newspapers have condemned the charges brought by him against the native princes as exaggerated and malicious.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 26th July, highly disapproves of Sir Lepel Griffin's attack on native chiefs, and observes that he is of opinion that a more severe control should be exercised

Circulation,
240 copies.

The same.

over them. But the control already exercised is rather too severe. The native princes have a just ground for complaint that their lives and property have been placed at the tender mercies of Residents and Political Agents. The meanest British subject enjoys more liberty than a native prince. The unmerited slur cast by Sir Lepel on the loyalty of native potentates must naturally be very galling to them. It would be a disgraceful matter if Government annexed Kashmír, as has been suggested by him. Undoubtedly Mahārāja Pratap Singh is unfit to rule, but his younger brother, Rāja Amar Singh, is a promising prince, and he can be placed on the throne. There is no need for establishing a British colony in Kashmír, on the ground that such a colony is necessary for the defence of the frontier. The establishment of a British cantonment at Gilghit would be quite sufficient for the purpose, as the Russian army cannot enter India from the Kashmír side of the frontier, the road being too narrow.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
415 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th July, after publishing the notorious Kashmír letters, observes that it is now useless to ascertain whether they are genuine or forgeries. The Government of India attaches no more importance to them than to the ravings of a maniac, and there is no doubt that they are the work of an insane man. During the last two or three years many other letters of this kind have come into the possession of the Government. The letters were obtained from the Mahārāja by his selfish and evil-minded companions by fraud and threats. It is not at all surprising that a prince who asked the Viceroy to shoot him through the heart should have written such letters. Rāja Ram Singh, who now sides with the Mahārāja, was the first to sign the memorial which was formerly sent from Kashmír to the Foreign Office bearing hundreds of signatures and accusing His Highness of incapacity. The fact is that His Highness is an idiot. Wily persons have always extorted money from him. He was

frightened by the discovery of his letters. He voluntarily offered to resign the administration. When he found that the Government of India attached no importance to the letters, at the instance of his selfish adviser of Lahore, he asked the Viceroy to place the management of the affairs of the state again in his hands or else to shoot him. Native newspapers are not justified in condemning the new arrangement. The Mahārāja's younger brothers are the principal Members of the Council of Regency. There is no harm if he has been deprived of power for a time.

The *Hindi Pradīp* (Allahabad), for May, received on the 25th July, observes that it is the duty of every native, who is a well-wisher of Government and his country, to dissuade Government from doing anything which is calculated to injure the permanence of British rule in this country. Natives are becoming more and more disgusted every day with British rule. It is a mistake to imagine that Government is strong enough to disregard public opinion. Those Anglo-Indians who declare that India was conquered by the sword and should be held by the sword, should remember that the most powerful empires have often been destroyed by comparatively very weak nations. The Roman empire was destroyed by the Gauls, who were in every respect inferior to the Romans. Nepal and Kashmir were generally considered independent states. But the way in which the Mahārāja of Kashmir has quietly surrendered the administration and now makes appeals to the Viceroy like a helpless woman, shows that His Highness is not fit to be an independent prince. However, the high-handed treatment accorded to His Highness will excite suspicions in the minds of other native chiefs, and obviously it is no wise policy to unnecessarily turn friends into enemies. The Viceroy and other high Indian authorities should refrain from committing any acts of gross injustice and maintain the British reputation for justice untarnished. The Mahārāja of Kashmir should be restored to power and the wicked Resident, who is responsible for the embroglio, should be transferred from Kashmir.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The same.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 27th July, is glad to notice that the Council of Orders issued by the State Council in Jaipur for the better protection of children. The Regency in Jaipur has lately issued orders for the better protection of children. The guardians of children found strolling about without proper protection will be liable to a fine. If any such child is without a valuable ornament on its body, the fine will be only one anna. If it wears gold or silver jewellery, the fine will be one rupee or two annas, respectively. The punishment provided is inadequate, and probably the Council will increase it in course of time. The guardian should be liable to simple imprisonment for a week if a child be found strolling about for the second time. Native states are generally condemned by Anglo-Indian newspapers for the alleged mismanagement of their affairs, but the Jaipur state has set a good example to the Government of India in the matter of checking the evil above referred to. The Government is not well-advised in thinking that the prohibition of the custom of adorning children with ornaments would be considered by the people an interference with their social matters. If an entire prohibition be deemed inexpedient, the Government should follow the Jaipur state and require parents to prevent their children from going out without proper protection. If the Government be not prepared to adopt even such a moderate measure, the municipal boards had better issue suitable orders for the protection of children within municipal limits. In conclusion, the *Dabdaba* advises the people to refrain from adorning their children with ornaments.

Circulation,
370 copies.

The *Mihri-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st July, is glad to notice that the Mahārāja of Bharatpur pursues a policy of tolerance in religious matters and has made satisfactory arrangements for the repair of Hindu temples and Muhammadan mosques. One day's pay is deducted monthly from the salaries of all state officials to meet the cost of repairs.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kalkankar), of the 28th July, is glad to notice that the new Mahārāja of Benares has begun the management of

the affairs of his estate under good auspices. Máhárāja Prabhu Narain Singh possesses a fair knowledge of English, Persian and Sanskrit, and is a man of good sense and sound judgment. He desires to place the management of his estate on a better footing, and has appointed Rae Baldeo Bakhsh, a retired Deputy Collector, famous for his ability and love of justice, his chief adviser. Rája Shiva Prasad is not allowed to interfere in the affairs of the estate as he used to do in the time of the late Mahárāja.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th and 27th July, states that the *Pioneer* is always ready to sing the praises of Anglo-Indian officials and to defend even their most unjustifiable proceedings. In endeavouring to justify their proceedings it sometimes makes most fallacious statements, which must be very unpalatable even to themselves. The comments made by it on the Famine Insurance Fund, in its issue of the 18th July, are a good instance in point. The *Hindustán* then quotes the comments *in extenso*, and observes that the *Pioneer* says that no Famine Insurance Fund ever existed, nor was any tax levied from which such a fund could be derived: evidently the editor of the Allahabad newspaper has a very short memory or has written a deliberate falsehood. In either case he is not fit for the responsible post of an editor. Every man who possesses the least knowledge of Indian financial administration knows very well that Lord Lytton, who had to deal with terrible famines in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, decided to create a Famine Insurance Fund in 1877, and imposed the odious license tax on traders and also an additional cess on landlords throughout British India, except the two presidencies above specified, for the purpose. In the memorandum lately issued by the India Office, the present condition of the people in this country is represented to be far more satisfactory and prosperous than before. But the frequent recurrence of famines refutes the representation of the India Office scribe. No native can be so ungrateful as to deny the many invaluable benefits which the country has derived from British rule, but it is a matter for deep regret that under

Circulation,
415 copies.

this rule the country is becoming poverty-stricken. Nothing could be a more conclusive proof of this growing poverty than the frequent outbreaks of famines and the heavy loss of life caused by them. In times gone by such visitations were few and far between, and the people were far better able to encounter them than at present. Now famines are very frequent and even a small famine is attended with the loss of thousands of lives. It appears from Diwan Raghunath Rao's famine memorandum that there was only one famine during each of the 14th and 15th centuries, two during the 17th, and eight during the 18th century, but that more than twelve famines have occurred during the first 77 years of the 19th century, causing the death of about 14 millions of human beings. The *Hindustan* then quotes an extract from Lord Northbrook's minute regarding the necessity for the formation of a famine insurance fund, two extracts from Sir John Strachey's book entitled "Finances and Public Works of India" respecting the famine insurance fund, one extract from the statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the License Tax Bill, and two extracts from Lord Lytton's speech in the Legislative Council at the time of the passing of the Bill, one of the extracts from Lord Lytton's speech being as follows:—"The sole justification of the increased taxation which has just been imposed upon the people of India for the purpose of insuring their empire against the worst calamities of future famine, so far as such an insurance can now be practically provided, is the pledge we have given that a sum not less than a million and a half sterling, which exceeds the amount of the additional contributions obtained from the people for this purpose, shall be annually applied to it..... We have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character." The *Pioneer* should read the above extract carefully and then say whether Sir Auckland Colvin was justified in devoting the famine insurance fund to the maintenance of his financial equilibrium.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd July, adverting to the news that, owing to a falling off in the import of cotton goods from England to this country during some years past, the

Reduction in the import
of cotton goods from Man-
chester.

mill-owners of Lancashire have formed an association to take steps with a view to encouraging the import, observes that the best thing the cotton lords of Lancashire can do is to supply cloth to the whole Indian population free of charge for the next three or four years. In that case the people would have to buy no cloth during that period and consequently the Indian cotton mills would become bankrupt. The result would be that, at the expiration of the period, Lancashire would again be able to command the Indian market. The cotton lords of Manchester should observe that natives are now unable to buy their goods owing to their poverty. Landowners and cultivators have been impoverished by periodical settlements, the other classes of people by heavy taxation, expensive litigation and the payment of bribes to official hirelings, and the nobility by the frequent demands on them for subscriptions.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 20th July, publishes a letter received from Pandit Gopi Nath, the editor of the *Akhbar-i-Am*, Lahore, contradicting the charges brought against him by Munshi Harsukh Rae;

Circulation,
200 copies.

Charges brought against Pandit Gopi Nath, the editor of the *Akhbar-i-Am*, by the proprietor of the *Koh-i-Nur*.

the proprietor of the *Koh-i-Nur*, praises the Pandit for a free expression of his opinions on all matters, and observes that the tone of his newspaper is always characterized by loyalty to Government. In his efforts on behalf of the Maharája of Kashmir he has been chiefly animated by a desire to move Government to rectify the mistake which it has committed under the advice of the Resident and to save it from infamy. The proprietor of the *Koh-i-Nur* seems to have brought such false charges against the Pandit with a view to winning the good-will of the Deputy Commissioner. (Pandit Gopi Nath's letter is published in several other newspapers also.)

The *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 30th July, says that

Circulation,
415 copies.

The case of Captain Hearsey versus the *Pioneer*.

it appears from Captain Hearsey's evidence before Mr. Marsden, that he was dismissed from Government service owing to his unfitness; that he once swallowed a promissory note given him by his father-in-law; and that he has been convicted of various offen-

Circulation,
415 copies.

ees on ten different occasions. He called Sir William Mansfield a blackguard, and made other impertinent observations before the court. He is himself injuring his cause in this way. The disclosures made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in respect to his past character will destroy his prestige among the natives, and Messrs. Banerjee and Ghose were quite justified in refusing to take up his case. The *Hindustan* does not feel the same respect for him as before, and observes that probably he will not be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the National Congress in future.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 26th July, referring to Hanumant Rao's memorandum written by him in prison, observes that the memorandum appears to be quite true, as he has even given the names of officials and the money-lenders with whom he incurred debts and from whom he obtained bribes. It clearly shows that Mr. Crawford was also guilty of corruption, as was the opinion of Lord Reay. The answer of the *Pioneer* and Mr. Crawford's friends to it will be anxiously awaited by the public.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 26th July, complains that there is great delay in the decision of civil suits by the High Court and the subordinate courts in these provinces, the delay causing much inconvenience and loss to the suitors. Dates are fixed for the hearing of suits one or two years after their institution; and what is worse is, that they are generally not tried on the dates fixed, but are postponed. The feelings of the persons who go to Allahabad from distant places, at great personal inconvenience and expense, on the dates fixed for the hearing of their civil suits pending before the High Court, may be easily imagined when they find on their arrival there that the cases have been deferred. The High Court should take steps with a view to expediting the decision of civil suits.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for May, publishes a small article in the form of a popular song, called Kajli, in which the writer com-

The scarcity of grain.

plains that all classes of the people are subjected to great distress owing to the scarcity of grain. Cultivators do not know how to save themselves, their children and cattle from dying of starvation, and to pay the rent and revenue instalments. In spite of the scarcity of grain the people have to pay the income tax, and the Amir of Kabul has applied to Government for an increase to his subsidy. Government appears to be desirous of annexing Kashmir. Grain continues to be exported to Europe, although prices have risen to an abnormal extent. Heaven had better send another deluge and thus annihilate the oppressed and their oppressors in one common judgment.

LEGISLATION.

The *Charpuz* (Moradabad), of the 14th July, received on the 26th idem, says that the Leprosy

The Leprosy Bill.

Bill will not effectually check the spread of the disease, inasmuch as the Bill provides for the admission of only poor lepers to the retreats which will be established. Well-to-do persons afflicted by the disease need not be sent to the retreats, but they should be prevented from mixing among the people.

Circulation,
173 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Harda), of the 10th, 17th and 24th July, makes comments on the Central

The Central Provinces Land Revenue Bill.

Provinces Land Revenue Bill in its English and Marathi columns, the comments made in the two languages being nearly the same.

Circulation,
400 copies.

EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 28th July, complains that Mr. White, the

Proposal for the reduction of holidays in the Canning College, Lucknow.

Principal of the Canning College, Lucknow, has at the instance of one of his subordinates resolved to make a large reduction in the number of the college holidays. But the measure is open to several objections. As students have to work very hard, an occasional respite is necessary for the preservation of their health. Again, holidays give them time to prepare for the monthly examinations. Another objection to the proposal is that students who are not permanent residents in Lucknow are able to pay short

Circulation,
300 copies.

visits to their native places during the holidays. The gentleman who has advised the Principal to reduce the holidays seems to have forgotten the late revolt of the students, which caused no small anxiety to the Principal. It is to be hoped that the college committee will interfere and prevent Mr. White from adopting such an injurious measure.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Rafiu-l-Akhbar* (Benares), of the 22nd July, in commenting upon the theft which lately occurred at Benares, and in which eleven thousand rupees worth of property is alleged to have been stolen, complains that thefts are frequent and urges the police to be on the alert and keep an eye on persons of bad character in the city. The stolen property in the above case will not be recovered until such persons are treated with severity. The writer thinks that Chhedi Ahir, who is in the service of the man at whose house the theft was committed, and who possesses undue influence over his master, is at the bottom of the theft.

Circulation,
820 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd July, says that when Jhansi was under the rule of Maharaja Scindhia, there were only one or two meat-shops outside the city wall at the Orchha gate. But lately, several butchers have opened shops in a public street within the city wall, to the great inconvenience of Brahmans who live close by, and to whose houses bones and pieces of meat are carried by dogs, kites and crows. A meat-market should be built at an out-of-the-way place outside the wall, and on no account should any butcher be allowed to establish a meat-stall in the new Hardieganj, which is under construction.

The *Nasir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 24th July, states that on the 22nd idem Mr. Finlay, the District Magistrate and President of the Municipal Board, Agra, convened a meeting of Municipal Commissioners in the Town Hall to consider the advisability of making proper arrangements for

Regulation of the Muharram and Jaljhalni Ekadashi at Agra.

the regulation of the approaching Muharram and Jaljhuini Ekadashi. Mr. Finlay recorded the opinions of the members and told them that he would express his opinion afterwards. It is to be hoped that he will make such arrangements as will be acceptable to both Hindus and Musalmáns.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 29th July,

Circulation,
400 copies.

Alleged misbehaviour of the police guard placed over the female bathing ghát, Mirzapur.

says that Mr. Punnett, the District Magistrate of Mirzapur, prohibited men from visiting Benimadhab's ghát in the morning till 9 A.M., as women bathe there during that time. But the police constables placed over the ghát as a guard sometimes go down to the riverside and talk with the women in an improper way. The Magistrate should see to this.

The same paper complains that Maulvi Farzand Ali's ser-

The alleged defiling of the river by Maulvi Farzand Ali's servants at a Hindu bathing ghát, Mirzapur.

vants, during their stay at the quarters built by him at Jangi Lal's ghát on the bank of the river, ease nature against the bank, defiling the water of the river below, to the great disgust and inconvenience of the Hindus who bathe at the ghát.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	...	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammul Husain	July 21st	1889.	240 copies
2	<i>Agra Punch</i>	...	"	"	Amir Khan	" 20th	July 26th	200 "
3	<i>Albarn-i-Akhbar</i>	Jaunpur	"	Bi-monthly	Bedru-l-Haq	" 14th	" 25th	52 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	Weekly	Muqarrab Hussain Khan	" 23rd	" 26th	63 "
5	<i>Albarn-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	"	31st	250 "
6	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Alimu-l-lah	" 23rd & 27th,	" 26th & 30th.	493 copies (including 283 copies taken by Government).
7	<i>Asjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Kishun Lal	27th	29th	164 copies.
8	<i>Lah</i>	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	26th	27th	240 "
9	<i>Bikrat Jivan</i>	Benares	Hindi	"	Bam Krishna Varin,	22nd	25th	1,400 "
10	<i>Baidman</i>	Cawnpore	"	Monthly	Partap Narayan	For July	26th	200 "
11	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishun Sarup	July 24th	"	200 "
12	<i>Charyas</i>	"	"	"	Kunj Vihari Lal	7th & 14th,	"	173 "
13	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	27th	31st	300 "
14	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandar</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	22nd	25th	468 "
15	<i>Hindi Pradip</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Balkrishna Bhatt	For May	"	250 "
16	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kalkankar	"	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	July 24th to 30th,	25th to 31st,	413 "
17	<i>Hindustan</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Ganga Prasad Varmá	July 28th	29th	300 "
18	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 20th, 24th & 27th.	25th, 28th & 31st.	100 "

19	<i>Jalwa-i-Baadh</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalif...	"	20th	...	25th	125
20	<i>Kidmat</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Muhammad Yaqub...	"	29th	...	31st	250
21	<i>Kidmat Rattrik</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	"	26th	...	28th	500 copies (in- cluding 342 copies taken by Govern- ment).
22	<i>Kiyath Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Budra Prasad	"	24th	...	25th	1,200 copies.
23	<i>Kiyath Reformer</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	"	27th	...	31st	...
24	<i>Kiyath Utkarsh</i>	Agra	"	"	Narayan Prasad	"	23rd	...	30th	300 copies.
25	<i>Kurshid-i-Afagh</i>	Pilibhit	"	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khan,	"	21st	...	26th	200
26	<i>Mansur Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	"	"	22nd	...	"	130
27	<i>Matla-i-Nar</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	"	Gauri Shankar	"	27th	...	31st	50
28	<i>Manj-i-Narbudda</i>	Hoshangabad,	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	"	24th	...	30th	300
29	<i>Masharu-l-Zirfat</i>	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain For July Khan.	"	...	...	"	195
30	<i>Mishr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	Karimu-l-lah	July 21st	...	...	25th	370
31	<i>Musid-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	" 20th	...	...	"	100
32	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Anjad Ali	" 22nd	...	...	"	250
33	<i>Najmu-l-Akhbar</i>	Etawah	"	Bi-weekly	Ruhu-l-lah Khan	" 24th	...	...	27th	175
34	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	Weekly	Muhammad Muhsin,	" 29th	...	...	31st	75
35	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	Jamná Dás Biswas...	" 23rd	...	...	25th	620
36	<i>Nasir-i-Hind</i>	"	"	"	Muhammad Ali	" 24th	...	...	29th	...
37	<i>Naam Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Dwarka Prasad	" 20th	...	...	25th	200 copies.
38	<i>Nisamu-l-Mulk</i>	Moradabad	"	Weekly	Fahimu-l-din	" 25th	...	...	27th	100
39	<i>Nyaya Sadha</i>	Harda	M a r á t h i - English.	"	Wasudeva Bhaskar	" 24th	...	...	"	400
40	<i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 24th to 30th,	...	...	25th, 27th & 30th.	550 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
41	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	"	"	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	" 18th & 25th,	...	...	25th & 31st,	450 copies.
42	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	"	Dewaki Nandan	" 29th	...	...	30th	400

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECVT.	CIRCULATION.
48	<i>Bele-i-Akbar</i>	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Ghulam Husain	July 22nd	July 25th	250 copies.
49	<i>Bele-i-Akbar</i>	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	"	Murad Ali	" 24th	" 27th	301
50	<i>Bele-i-Akbar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	" 24th to 30th	" 28th, 29th & 31st	75
51	<i>Bele-i-Akbar</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" 22nd	" 27th	108
52	<i>Bele-i-Akbar</i>	Masudabad	Urdu	"	Banwari Lal	" 20th	" 25th	125
53	<i>Bele-i-Akbar</i>	Benares	Marathi-Hindi	"	Lakshman Anant Prayagi	" 10th & 24th	" 29th	250
54	<i>Bele-i-Akbar</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Itwat Husain	" 24th	" 30th	250
55	<i>Bele-i-Akbar</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Puran Chand	" 16th	" 25th	125
56	<i>Bele-i-Akbar</i>	Meerut	"	"	Sajjad Husain	" 24th	" 28th	310

Lucknow.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

The 6th August, 1889.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
Received up to 7th August, 1889.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

	Page.
Maharaja Dalip Singh's seditious manifesto ...	481
Ditto ditto ...	482

NATIVE STATES.

Conciliation of the Chandelin Maharani of Rewah by Major Robertson,	482
Sir Lepel Griffin and Kashmir ...	483
Sahabzadah Haidar Ali Khan and the Rampur state ...	484

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Labour exacted from convicts in jails ...	485
Slaughter of kine ...	485
Need for the establishment of associations to watch the proceedings of the police ...	486
Mr. DeCosta's pamphlet on the introduction of permanent settlement in India ...	486
The outbreak of cholera in the Central Jail at Naini and the District Jail at Allahabad ...	486
Police officials at Jhansi, Allahabad ...	487
Honorary Magistrates at Agra ...	487
The Municipal Board, Lucknow ...	488
Hindu religious procession at Cawnpore and the District Magistrate ...	488
Alleged prevalence of corruption among low paid Government servants,	489
Agriculture ...	489

LEGISLATION.

The Leprosy Bill	489
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

POST-OFFICE.

Suggestion as to the establishment of a post-office at Akbárabad in the Bijnor district, and the supply of a vernacular translation of telegrams to addressees/...	490
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Cases of theft at Bareilly	...	...	...	...	490
Curtailment of marriage expenses in Rájputana	...	...	...	...	490
Construction of a well at the Cawnpore cow-shed by a Hindu widow	...	...	...	...	490